OUR HOUSEHOLD MINSTRELS

Their Numbers-Ilow to Care for Them-Their Value and Peculiarities.

20rds, birds! ye are beautiful things, With your carth-treading test and your cloud-cleaving wings. At this season of the year, when so many are bought as appropriate and acceptable holiday gifts, may be interesting to some of our readers to learn ng of the best ways of treating these charming, innocent pets which we hold in captivity. It is so sad to see them pine and die, as they surely

Thanks, little miss, for all my woes, And thanks for this effectual close. And cure of every ill. More cruelty could none express, And I, If you had shown me leas, I ad been your prisoner still.

We were astonished to find how great a number eign birds were imported into this city annually as a matter of traffic. From statistics furnished as at the appraiser's office, for the six months endng on the 1st of January, 1872, we found there were 33,237 birds imported, and for the year just assed there must have been over sixty-six thousand reign birds brought to this port by direct importa-on for she trade. It is estimated, too, that fully enc-lourth as many more flud their way here by sailors and returned tourists, thus swelling up the mber to nearly eighty-three thousand birds of various kinds.

There are thirty-eight established stores in this sale of birds, and about one-fourth as city for the sale of birds, and about one-fourth as they are sold in private, many more places when the places when they are sold in private, many more places when the places when they are sold in private, many more places when the places when the

green), siskin, nightingale, bullfinch, goldfinch, Java sparrow, amandanet, the gray or African parrot, the yellow headed or green parrot, the comnon yellow headed parrot, and the Australian (or II) paroquets, macaws and cockatoos.

We should take up too much space to mention all the parrot family by name, there being over twenty rent kinds to choose from in our market. The sulphur crested cockatoo, however, commands the tighest price, which is \$45; unless it is the cockaos, and he is worth \$50. Some of the lower grades fetch only \$3. The "Troopial," of South America, is the handsomest of all the above named

Our tack with our readers shall relate to such of he European birds as we have chosen to mention above, and it shall be of an informatory character. We were gratified to find the demand for these arming household minstrels was on the increase. In no part of the world do they command the as no part of the world do they command the average high price nor are there as many sold in proportion to the population as in New York city. As we look at our statistics we say to ourself, "This speaks well for a nation of shopkeepers.'" Bring on, say we, your winged flowers and flying gems. We have money and to spare for all that is beauti-

ful, social and refined,
We shall first speak of the universal favorite, THE CANARY, about which we have before us such a beautiful piece of poetry that we cannot refram from giv-

God cleas thee and thy joyous throat,
Thy trill, thy churr, thy biercing note,
My sweet canary!
Then gust of song! thou water-brook
Of py I thou poem, doctrine, book,
y Yoca culary!

Thou caged up treasure of delight.
That knowest to make a prison bright
Through music's mystery;
To swell thy rich notes in full tide.
Anon the highest reach of sound divide,
Like l'aganini.

Where didst thou gain this wondrous lore? Where that which I admire still more, The gian philosophy That smiles at prisco bars and doors, In londiness a spirit pours, Of mithrid minarteley.

All our readers know how the canary looks, and

therefore description is useless. They all know sized, round wire cage. Give him two perches, and clean them when you clean the bottom of his cage, once or twice a week. If you let the perches get rough from any accumulation his feet will become sore. Keep the cage bottom covered with dry, gravelly sand; give the bird fresh water to drink ad bathe in every day, and have his seed cup filled with fresh crop, glossy canary seed; and from time to time fill it with hemp and canary seed, mixed, also like chickweed, lettuce and caobage, and it would be well to put a little of either in the cage every week. In winter you can give the canary s piece of sweet apple, and a piece of cuttlefish fastened to the wires of the cage never hurts him. Keep the bird in a moderately cool room, out of graught. The capary can stand a great deal of cold. Sometimes his claws may want cutting. Do this with a sharp scissors, but mind you do not cut deep enough to draw blood. No other directions are needed for the care of a bird kept only to sing, and you had better give him nothing else at a ven ture, such as cracker or lump of sugar from the ter adheres to it you will lose your bird. Sait or

butter kills him.

The capary bird came originally from the Canary Islands, and were more often of a gray green color than yellow. The best singers among us are a mix-ture of the linnet and canary; but these never breed, and the supply can only be kept up by mating the female canary with the male linnet. In Germany and France much attention is paid to breeding canaries, both for profit and pleasure, and about one-eighth of the number we see in New York were raised here by persons actuated by the same motives as those across the Atlantic.

The canary seed that is snipped here comes from

the East Indies, and is the best. It is packed in small barrels, holding about two-thirds as much as our common-sized flour parrels do, the staves being very narrow, and made with great precision.

No caged bird is more easily taken care of or pro-

pagated in a cage. They will cross with the linnet, mate with the males of the above birds, but the reverse cannot be. What we deem most interesting to our readers on that which remains to be said about simple, but requires some care and attention. Two weeks before the pairing season comes, put the female in a square cage fully two feet long and about twenty inches high and wide; place it in a retired corner of the room where it is intended to remain. In addition to the usual daily seed give her about one-eighth of a hard-boiled egg, chopped up fine, yolk and watte together. Give the male bird also in his cage the same quantity of egg. At the expiration of sortnight put the male bird in the cage with the female, and they will usually mate in about a week's time. Then they want to begin their nest. Get a wire nest. They are better than wooden The wooden ones frequently breed vermin. You can buy either at the pird stores. Hang the nest up securely-so as not to tip or totter-in the corer, or midway against the farthest side from the door of the cage, and put in hair and moss and white paper snavings. Cow's or deer's hair is best. soon as the birds finish their nest laying commences, and the number is from two to six eggs.

THE ENGLISH THRUSH

has a body about eight inches and a haif long. He
is a pretty-snaped fellow, with a saucy look and
mixed eggs, mixed with the same amount of
mackers, rolled fine. This food must be made
can twice a day, and if the old bird (as she somemes is) is negligent about leeding them five or six
mes a day, somebody else must do it, When

THE ENGLISH THRUSH

has a body about eight inches and a haif long. He
is a pretty-snaped fellow, with a saucy look and
"keep your distance" air about him that becomes
him well. His breast and slices are yellow, with
pretty brown, oval-snaped spots, very distinct.
His back is covered with precticely the shade that
the faminable gentlemen of to-day wear on theirs,
and which they call "London smoke." Among
birds it is better known as "only gray." The

has learned since he has been in America to eat
corn meal. The length of the brackbird is nearly
during the three spring mouths. He can be bought
for \$10.

It may be well before we go any further to tell
has a corn meal. The length of the brackbird is nearly
during the three spring mouths. He can be bought
for \$10.

It may be well before or \$10.

It may be well befor as the birds finish their nest laying commences, and the number is from two to six eggs. On these the bird sits for thirteen days. When the little ones are hatened they must be fed on hardboiled eggs, mixed with the same amount of fresh twice a day, and if the old bird (as she sometimes is) is negligent about feeding them five or six

some green food—lettuce or chickweed. Also take a little rapeaced and pour hot water on it, and let it soak for two hours; then mash it and feed it to the birds. Should you have to feed them yourself do it by taking a quill and shaping the point round, and cut it away on one side, as if for a pen; then gently open their bill and give them one quillful at a time. As soon as they leave the nest let them alone. The male will begin to twitter and warble a little, sometimes before he has left the nest. They can be left alone as soon as they begin to feed themselves. You will soon discover how many male birds you have. Take the old nest out of the cage and put in stuff for a new one, and the old birds will mate again and begin building. Sometimes the old ones are ugly to the first brood, and knock them around and pull their feathers out. If they do, take the young ones out of the cage and put them by themselves. Put the young canary's perch very low down. Never get your sand for your birds from the sea beach, as salt will surely kill

Twenty years ago there were comparatively few canary oirds in America. Their price ranges now THE SISKIN,

of which we have spoken as crossing with the canary, is quite a favorite for the cage. His song is low, but he imitates the notes of some other birds. siskin will eat too much when allowed; therefore it is best to deal his rations out to him. These birds are fed principally on poppy and homp seed pounded up. They are valued at \$2 and \$3.

THE GRAY LINNET and the green linnet are very gratifying to their pprchasers, but the gray is most admired. He has, a reddish shade on his breast, and his wings and tail are grayish brown. They are five inches long. The male gray linnet sings better than the green one, the latter being a larger bird by an inch or nearly so. The price of this bird is generally \$3. THE GREEN LINNET

can be fed on rape and canary seed mixed. A small-sized cage will do for them. Give them plenty of bathing water and gravel on the bottom of the cage. They live in a cage seven or eight years. Their seiling price is \$2 or \$3.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

than we will doubt that she is the seedest singer smoon seed to the control of th

known to live six or seven years, but they frequently die soon. They require a great deal of care. Their cage should be a foot and a half long and square, covered overhead with green mustin, wadded with three or four layers of cotton or wool to prevent their hurting their heads against the top of the cage. Perches should be put low down in their cages. Buy the prepared food from the bird stores; it comes in tins. Should the owners of nightingates chose to prepare the food thomselves we will tell them how to do it. The bird eats wheat oran or oatmeat, mixed up in carrot piece. You have to grate the carrot before you can press the juice out. Do not mix stiff, and be sure to change it often enough not to let it sour in the cage. You can also give them hard boiled egg and some raw beef chooped fine; but what they like best in the way of meat are meal worms. The latter have to breed in the following manner:—Take a tight box or jar that will hold six or eight quarts, fill it half full of wheat middlings or bran and a handful or two of corn meal; then take an old leather shoe and cut it is little chips and and as much old woolten rags and a handful of brown paper, form up, with a little brown sugar on the paper, and mix these all through the bran; and then lay in flity or a hundred meal worms, after which put on a tin cover with diminutive holes in it to allie warr, and set it for three months where it will be warrin. The worms will then turn to beetle-burs, which will lay eggs that will hatch out meal worms again; give the nightingales half a dozen of these worms daily in addition to the carrot paste. Look after the feet of the birds, as they frequently die from sore feet. Take a little castile soap and lukewarm water and soak their feet in it, and grease them with new courned butter. Keep the cage well graveiled and clean. Give the nightingales spiders to eat, as they consider them a luxury. Spiders are good for them, and during the moulting season a necessity. These b-rds require a warm room, but look out for gas f

Dirich De sure to wash them clean.

THE ENDIEM SAYLARK.
Emblem of happiness,
Bithsome and cumeriess,
C'er the red streamers that herald the day;
Love gave it energy—love gave it birth.
Where on thy downy wing—
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

He is a noted bird, and justify so. The skylark has a way of mis own about flying that no other bird has.
When he leaves his neat he flies in a perpendicular line; and he opens his pretty throat as he soars, and upward and onward his goes, his song growing faint and fainter until it seems like colestial music, for he is lost in the clouds and you see him not lov several minutes. You strain your eyes with watching, and then you behold a little mote and you know he is coming. You think you hear him; in an instant you know you do, for down to earth again the clear, full sound is sent, and he alights at a ponsiderable distance from his nest. He then skulks along through the grass as sayly as if he thought some lurking, unseen foe might be watching for him. How we should like to be able like min to wing our way in salety to where the ceautiful Lady Lorelet has sat for ages comeing her down-nowing har with a goliten comb, and listen like him to the wild, wondrous and mightly song she sings, the while she sinks the sailor and his sinp. We would like to see off comoing for one single lineatal the wild, wondrous and mightly song she sings, the while she sinks the sale which is form king gets angry, whisties and goes abroad. But we have long the first part of the sailor was and the heart limit, the storing king stori

thrush's wings and tail feathers are dark brown. His song is very electrifying; his voice is so strong, clear and loud that it seems to say, "Pil show you what a thrush can do," every time he pipes his notes, and he has as much melody as power. In a state of freedom and during the spring months is the time to hear him to the greatest advantage, and you can plainly at a half-mile distance. When caged he makes up in quantity what he loses in quality and sings for nine months, instead of three, of the year, and loud enough to give the whole neighborhood the benefit, and sweet enough to charm the very souls of all who hear him. Give him a cage three feet long and two teet high, with two perches, the thickness of a man's thumb; give him a pint of water every day to bathe in, and hang the cage out of doors every day when the weater is fine and warm. The thrush will eat dried currants, but they must be well washed. This fruit agrees with his palate and health, but he must have, at the same time, another dish, made as follows:—A tablespoonful of ontmeal, mixed to a paste, with sweet, new milk, and this must be removed from his cage before it becomes sour. Another dish, and one that the bird likes still better than the previous, is a hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, and haif the quantity of lean beef, raw, chopped fine; the junce of a grated carrot, mixed with a spoonful of crumps of dry baker's bread; and these should be mixed together. This food does not sour as quickly as the other, and he will consume twice this quantity in winter before it spoils. In summer mix cracked hemp seed in piace of the beef.

In the cage the thrush begins his singing about Christmas. This bird is not very plential among us. He is more appreciated in England than here. He is enduring and long-lived. He soon learns to know the person who takes care of him and manifests pleasure at their approach, but will get to the opinion of the summer of a post-mortem to-day on this little fellow's healthy body, ao now."

Eliza Cook says:—

Give me when I d

Is the eloquent hymn of a beautiful sird.

THE STARLING
is of a blackish-greenish hue, changing to purple. Its feathers are all tipped with white, and it is nearly nine inches long. Its song is nothing to brag of; but its memory and powers of mimicry make him a wonderful thing. The bird learns all it knows the first two years of its lite, and never forgets it, notwithstanding he lives to be seventeen years old. He likes to be allowed to run around a room and talk to himself, and pick up the crumbs and files; but he makes so free with Silva's workbasket that she is obliged to the him by the leg to a chair. Soon after, when she is on the point of saying the colletted "Yes" to young Dames, her starling stops

and not exposed to the passer-by, when and not exposed to the passer-by, when they manufacture wooden ones. And these dealers in birds and birdcages all make now will doubt that she is the aweetest singer among birds are cage.

About nine-tension of this class two-thirds are the German and Frence (or long breed) canary. The most desirable and principal part of the remainder of this eighty-three thousand are composed of the following kinds:—The skylark, chafflinch, thrush, blackbird, wood lark, stailing, linnet (gray), linnet bird, wood lark, stailing, linnet (gray), linnet the supplied of the passer of the pass

A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

THE BULLFINCH
has a dark reddish breast. His head, wings and
tail are black, and his back has a patch of gray and
white. The female is gray just where the mate is
red, and red where he is gray. This seems singular,
indeed. The birds are about six inches long. The
maic bird whistles as easily as Boreas, and the
sound is "softer than a lover's lite;" but you have
to teach him to shape it into song. By first whisting to him he will give you almost any tune you
want, and come out of his cage and sit on
your finger while he does so. But he must
be taught all this while very young. The
builfinch likes to listen to the music of
a flute. They are natives of Germany. There
are pienty of them in this market for sale at the
present time. They vary more in their degrees of
excellence than almost any other bird. Some of
them will not learn at all. Those that bring high
prices are the learned birds. They all have rather
a stupid look and movement, but they can whistle
charmingly, and yon get your money's worth. They
will breed in a cage, but there must be a green pine
bush in it. Treat them the same as the canary bird,
and cut their claws when they need it. Their price
varies from ton to forty dollars.

THE BLACK CAF A pennyworth of mirth as worth a pound of sorrow.

and cut their claws when they need it. Their price varies from ten to forty dollars.

THE BLACK CAP
is a fine singer, some think him next to the nightingale, although he does not sing at all like one. Cage him and feed him the same as the nightingale. His cage need not be quite as large, and needs no cloth on the top of it. The top of this bird's head does not justify his being called "black cap." His body and wings and tail are light drab, and the cap on his head is a dark brown. His notes are very soft, but very blithe and gay, as if

No rief affected yet his breast.

No grief affected yet his breast, Nor to a mournful tale was tuned his soft enchanting lays.

His soft enchantian lays.

The black cap can be bought for \$10.

THE ROBIN REDREAST

is a brave, bold bird, and "eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man" that any songs since Solomon's have been found more acceptable to the weary pligrim along life's dusty highway than the room's.

along lile's dusty highway than the robin's.

The noonday carel of a bird,
Lake leving smiles we win,
Or leaf by morning sephyr stirred,
May touch the heart within.

And ever since the robin's compassion was manifest in covering the babes in the woods with leaves he has touched our hearts to reverence him for a Christian bird; and the record of this kind deed will live as long as Asop's notes. All our readers know how the robin redoreast looks. He is one and the same here and in England, except that the English bird sings nearly as well in the cage as when free. Not so with ours, however. We must go to the orchard of apple or of cherry bloom in the merry mouth of May to have our hearts met away in raptures. If the airs that are said away in raptures. If the airs that are said to be played to the departed soils of good on their first arrival in Paradise to wear out the impressions of the last againes and quality them for the pleasures of that happy place are more purely laden with tranqualizing delight we should like to know it. The song of the robin, and his affable familiarity in coming so near our dwellings to build, make moments as roay for us as for his own breast; and we love the robin with all our heart. Their nest is larger than most birds of their size build, and they will work away at building it as unconcernedly when they see us under the tree as if we were not seen by taem. They all jour and sometimes five eggs, of a blue-green color, and oval shape. They sit fourteen days on their eggs. They breed twice during the summer. The young ones are the most awkward little imps of things imaginable, unless it is the young whippoorwill, which opens its wide mouth a little wider than the young robin. The robin's ever are not seen that they have young after he leasthers on him; yet they throw one may yellow throat at the least sound and will swallow; and close the door, and nang them where the old birds can come to them, me latter will do so, and feed the young through the wires of the cage for five or six days, but at they cannot get the young ones out, will bring them poison food and kill them all. Cases of this kind have occurred many times within our observation.

The robin is easily taken care of. The American robin redures and a piece of fresh sool of earth. You can give them cherties and diderberries in the Reason of rruit and they will get along nicely. The analysis of the cage is and a large, square cade, and plenty of drinking and batting water, in a large, round, saucer-shaped cup. Fut in their cage gravet and a piece of fresh sool of earth. You can give them cherries and diderberries in the Reason of orruit and they will get along nicely. The analysis and the form of the first hand to know their appears to the case of the ordar

dissolved in soapy water—boil an ounce of salipetre and a little piece of castile soap in two quarts of water and soald the case with it thorougaly—and wash the bird with it under its wings and joints when nearly cold. A little piece of soft sponge, or feather, is best to apply it with. You can tell generally in time to save your bird by noticing that he is drooping and that his plumage is rumpled, and when these symptoms are apparent attond to them at once, it is well, however, to wash the cage if it is an old wooden one at least once a month "on susspicion." Sometimes your birds will droop and lose their appetite from other causes, such as costiveness, astman or the ply; it the latter, you can tell it by their frequent gaping and dry looking tongue, the latter looking inflamed. The best remedy for this is to take a little fresh butter and melt it slowly in a cup and then put a smail plece of garlic or wild onion and a few pepper grains in it; then let this mixture stand where it will keep warm enough to simmer for half an hour, and when cold grease the top of the bird's nead with it and give him peppergrass in the cage, or lettuce, or a plantain leaf. It it is the astimal that alls the bird he will open his bill. and you can see that he breathes with difficulty. He has a cold, and it affects his lungs, Linseed tea, by pouring a few drops at a time from the point of a little shoon, is good for him. Peppergrass to eat is also good for the bird. If you judge the bird to be sick from costiveness give him half a drop of castor oil on his tongue, with a little dried saffron flower put in his drinking water. Some think sweet oil is better than castor; but in trying either be careful not to give more than the above directions require. The linest-voiced bird may lose his song if exposed to cold draughts of air or by being kept in a damp place. Be very careful about this, particularly in monling time, and give birds baker's bread in new milk if they will eat it; but be sure to give them plenty of the green food above a

To view the structure of that little work—
A bird's nest. Mark it well; within, without, No tool had ne that wrought; no knife to cut; No neal to fix; no bockin to insert; No gue to join; his little beak was all; and yet how neatly finished. And means of art, was in to book

And means of arts

And wenny years apprentice.

Could make me such another? Vanny, then, we boast of excellence, whose nublest skill Instinctive genius tolls.

The troopial becomes so tame that he hops out of his cage and eats from the hand and whistles for the favor. Give nim a large, square cage, buy food prepared for him from the bird store, and give him besides grasshoppers and spiders and angie-worms. He must be kept out of the cold air. He sings foud and elegantly. It sounds like the sweet notes of Beecher's church organ. These birds are very social in their nature; like company, and never quarrel. No poet or painter can do them justice. Their shape and proportions are alike to our swamp robin, the price they bring in the stores is not enough for them. They are sold for from ten to twenty dollars.

PARROTS.

The price they bring in the stores is not enough for them. They are sold for from ten to twenty dollars.

A few words about parrots and we are done for the nonce. We shall not stop to particularize about any one of them. You will readily understand that we could not about all when we inform the reader that there are nearly two hundred different kinds. Those of our readers who do not know all the parrot's peculiarities will stand a chance to become acquainted with them if they attain the great longevity that the bird himself does, viz., one hundred years. The parrot is rascally and cunning enough to be human, and when he is heard to say the right word in the right place you feel as if he is at least the connecting link. There was once a "pretty Poll," whose home was on Sansome street, San Francisco, that was wont to get his mistress into trouble frequently by saying disagreeacle things to the passers by. There was a very portly boarding house keeper, who lived around the corner from Poll, that for years had gone past the house to the Washington Market, but was obliged to change her route at last to avoid being made furious by "pretty Poll's" salute as soon as she rounded the corner, "Well, fatty!" "Well, fatty!" "Fatty! latty! fatty!" atty! fatty!" atty! latty! fatty!" atty! latty! fatty!" "Well, fatty!" "Fatty! latty! fatty!" "Well, fatty!" "Here was another parrot, owned at the same time by the keeper of a candy store in Vallejo street, who, when the run came on Adams & Co.'s bank, drew her gold out and hid it for safety under a floor board. One day a beggar came in, and the storekeeper shook her head and said, "Pre got no money for you." "Look under the floor," cried Polly, and when he saw the woman looking frightened he laughed as if he enjoyed it nugely.

But all parrots do not talk. A round cage best suits them, and they are very little trouble, An anecdote is told of one, owned by a deacon, that got not of its cage and up in a tree. The deacon went after it, and stood looking wistfully at Poll, and tried

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic Fleet-Despatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Official despatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet, and dated Yokohama, December 5, received at the Navy Department, re-port affairs in Japan as perfectly quiet. On the 28th of November the Admiral received on board ter of the empire, accompanied by the Minister of War and suite. They were received with appropriate honors, and passed some hours on board, and witnessed the drill of the men.

The Palos has been ordered to winter at Tien-

December for Nagasaki, thence to Shanghae and December for Nagasaki, thence to Shanghae and thence to Hong Kong, where he expected to be on the 15th of January. The Alaska is at Yokohama. The Benicia recently visited Ningpo, and thence sailed for Amoy and Swatow, at each of which places she remained two weeks, and was to go to Hong Kong. The Monocacy was at Shanghae. She accompanied the Benicia to singpo. The Ashneiot was still at Foochow, at which port affairs were quiet.

Naval Orders.

Commander R. B. Lowry has been ordered to the ommand of the receiving ship at Boston. Masters William I. Cowler and Hamilton Perkins have been ordered to the gunners' practice ship Constellation.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis has been ordered to the Ossipee. Paymaster George W. Beaman has been detached from the Ossipee and ordered to return home.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Two hundred recruits are to be sent to Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to the seventh cavalry.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS. The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning at their building, No. 127 Morcer street, President Hitchman presiding, and a full Board being present. Several charges against members of the Department were investigated by for decision. Chief Engineerer Peries submitted his report for January, 1872, showing that in January, report for January, 1872, showing that in January, 1871, there were 122 fires, and, the estimated loss 5382,304; that for January, 1872, there were 137 fires, and the estimated loss was \$357,910, an increase in lines of twelve per cent, and a decrease in losses of six per cent, as compared with the previous year. Commissioner Shaler hoped that the time was not far distant when the fires would be larger and the loss smaller than neretorore, the department being so very efficiently handled that it is only a question of time. A resolution was offered by Commissioner Shaler requesting the President to communicate with the Comptroller in regard to the pay roils of the department for December and January, and urge upon him the speedy payment of the same, which was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

What John Fox Knows About the "Safe Game."

The Tines newspaper of the 3d inst. published an article stating that I had received a safe costing

article stating that I had received a safe costing \$1,550 from the firm of John McB. Davidson. In justice to myself I ask that you do not the favor to publish in your widely circulated paper the following affidavit.

City and County of New York, s.—John Fox, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he did not at any time order or purchase a sate valued at \$1,550 from John McB. Davidson & Co., that he never received any such sale, nor was the same delivered on deponent's order to any person.

That the only transaction had with the firm of John McB. Davidson was that of the purchase of a safe for the Founding Asylum, which was delivered to Stater Irene as a personal contribution to the savium, for which sate deponent gave said firm his check for \$450, taking a receipt in full for all demands up to May \$9, 1870. According to Davidson's own books the safe charged to depone is alleged to have been purchased in May, 1880. That deponent did not have any transaction with and firm seloce said date. The following is a copy of voucher for the payment of the safe purchased by deponent i—

NEW YORK, May 33, 1870.

deponent:—

NEW YORK, May 30, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' MUTCAL BANK OF NEW YORK

Pay John McB. Davidson four hundred and fifty dollars (3460).

Endorsed, Safe Founding Asylum.—J. McB. Davidson, Chas. A. Hoff, John For.

Sworn to before me, February 3, 1872.—ROBT. H. JOHN-BOX-Nulary Public. County of New York.

THE STRIKES.

TRADES UNIONS VERSUS EMPLOYERS.

Beginning of the War-Origin, Cause and Progress of the Coopers' Strike-The Reported Railroad Strike-Interview with Commodore Vanderbilt-"He Don't Want Politics nor Unions."

Judging from the events of the last few days it would seem that the old contests between employ-ers and trades unions which raged so flercely in this city, and which, in every instance, bring with them serious loss to merchants and employers and injury to the entire community, as well as to the

discontented work men who initiate them, are about to be renewed in our midst.

Two weeks ago the Coopers' Trade Union "struck," and the quarrel between the coopers and their employers continued

WITH UNABATED VIGOR
on both sides up to yesterday morning, when a
slight luil took place. Yesterday morning it was announced in one of the morning papers that a strike of the operatives of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Company was to begin yesterday or to-morrow (Monday). It was further stated that the reason for this strike was the diminution in working time made by the company this year, according to the custom of former years,

wide-spread and deep-seated
was the sense of injury on the pars of the operatives on these roads that meetings were held at
several towns on the lines and that two committees had come to New York on Friday night to wait on the officers of the companies yesterday and press their demands. If these demands were not ac-ceded to a general strike was to be the result, and precautions were to be taken that the places of the

BY UNSKILLED MEN from the West or elsewhere.

both these reported strikes from the most remains authority, and for the benefit of the readers of the

authority, and for the benefit of the readers of the Sunday Herald is enabled to give the following accurate history of the origin and progress of the quarrels:—

The reporter first visited the Produce Exchange, on Broadway, and inquired for Mr. Bensel, the Secretary of the Produce Exchange Committee, who have been appointed on the part of the merchants to resist

The Disappected Workmen at all mazards. The following conversation, in which Mr. Bensel makes a clear statement of the cause, origin and progress of the strike, will no doubt be read with the greatest interest.

Reporter—Mr. Bensel, I have come to you from the Herald for the real facts of the quarrel which has been going on for some days past between the Coopers' Irane Union and the employers:—

Mr. Bensel—Well, sir, as far as the strike is concerned I may tell you that it is virtually over to-day. The "Union," which would at irist

Make no Terms,

has caved in, and to-day we find that a motion has been passed by the Union, that the members of the Union—number 21 think they call it—be permitted to apply for work at the shops which they have left, and where non-union men are employed.

"Then the necessity for the meeting which your committee is to hold at the Astor House will cease, will it not?"

"Not at all. Now that we have begun in earnest we will go on with our work until we have succeeded in effecting our object."

"And what is that?"

"I can better answer that question by telling you how this strike commenced. I myself never employ a "union" workman. I was the victim of a strike myself in 1866, and the trade union.

Since that time I have never employed a member of a trade union, and i believe I am the only employer in New York whose workmen are exclusively "non-union" men. The other employers in our business are obliged, much against their will, to engage members of the trade union. Among these was Mr. W. J. Wilcox, of Washington street, the refiner. Two weeks ago he discovered that he was not getting a proper amount of work done in proportion

workingmen. I said I never did anything to injure any workman in my employment. On the contrary, that I did everything to serve him when I saw that he was deserving of it. I continued to assist Mr. Wilcox until his shop was fined with non-union men, who were better tradesmen in every respect than those who had left him. Now every workshop is full. The unionists ace that they are beaten, and some of the men who spend their time drighing and

are beaten, and some of the men who spend their time drinking and STANDING AROUND CORNERS Will find some dimeutty in getting back to work again. A week ago a general meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held. Instances of vile conspiracy against employers by unionists were cited. It was unanimously resolved to send a delegation to Albany to ask the Lerislature to pass the conspiracy law which was in force up to last year, but which was repealed

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BY TWEED AND HIS CORRUPT GANG
for political purposes to gain the votes of the unionists. It is the only protection that employers have. Merchants enter into heavy contracts which they must keep or be ruined. Coopers make equally binding contracts with the merchants, and both are at the mercy of the working men, who, if a conspiracy law be not in existence, may at any moment "knock off work and ruin us. As it is we are COMPLETELY AT THEIR MERCY.

To carry out this object a committee of the members of the Produce Exchange was appointed. We have met several times and we decided on asking a committee of the members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, and of the members of the Stock Exchange, to conier with us. It was decided on Friday that we should meet on next Monday at the Astor 1.0000, but it was afterwards discovered that it would be more expedient to wait until next Monday week."

"What was the delay, might I ask?"

"Well, the members of the Aschanics and Traders' Exchange have just elected their officers for the current year. The officers of last year had a natural deligacy in putting the responsibility of this matter on the shoulders of the gentlemen who have just come into office, so that a special committee of the members is to be appointed to confer with us next week. Besides there was some hitch in the case of the Chamber of Commerce. One gentleman, who is a member of our committee, belonged to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. There was some

was some

SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

about the matter, and it has been referred to a subcommittee. It is the interest of the Chamber of
Commerce and of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange that we should succeed in our work, and
you will find that their committees will warmly take
part in it.

"Finally, these unionists say that they eschew all
violent measures, intimulation, &c. Now, one of

"Finally, these unionists say that they eschew all indicent measures, intimidation, &c. Now, one of Mr. Wilcox's new hands was beaten rather badly one night a week ago. I could tell you of cases where everything was destroyed that could be in a worksnop where non-union men worked in former strikes, and anything that could not be destroyed was taken away. For my part I will have no union man inside my place. He goes out by force if not willingity."

The reporter subsequently conversed with some well known members of the Produce Exchange, who

well known members of the Produce Exchange, who

SPOKE VERY BITTERLY
against the doings of the unionists. The determination to put a stop to conspiracies and trade outrages of every kind on employers seemed universal and earnest.

THE REPORTED BAILROAD STRIKE.
Our reporter subsequently visited the Forty-second street depot, to get the facts of the reported railroad strike. He first called at the Houson River Railroad offices. The superintendent of the line said that he had heard nothing of an organized strike on the road. He seemed to be surprised at the report, but conceded, on being questioned by the reporter, Last there was always

A GOOD DEAL OF DISSENSION GOING ON.
During the morning the reporter heard that Commodore Vanderbilt had issued an order that no trades union men should be employed on any of the company's lines. The reporter asked the superintendent if this rumor were true. He said he had not heard it, and a gentleman who was standing by at the time remarked,

"I wish to GOD THAT HE HAD."

Nobody at the offices of the New York Central seemed to have heard of the strike, though it was acknowledged that there were always dissensions going on. The recing, too, seemed to be much against the unionists. To make assurance doubly sure, the reporter called on the venerable Commodore at his quiet house in Washington place. He found the old gentleman molyving

He received the reporter kindly, and readily entered into conversation about the reported strike.

no strike."

"Commodore, I have heard down town to-day a report that you had ordered that no trades unlong men should be employed on any of your lines."

(Lifting his hands and speaking vigorousity.) "I don't know nothing about trades unlons, or anything of that sort."

"Then it is a fact that you have issued no such order?"

(Vigorousity pullished.

order?"
(Vigorously pulling at his cigar.) "I don't want
to have no trade unions or politics or anything of
that sort on any of my roads. I always gave orders
that there was no notice to be taken of such

"Then there is no objection to a member of a trade union?"
"No, not at all. Why, a number of men came to me this morning from Albany or somewhere up the country and asked me the same question, and told them no, certainly not, and they went away quite satisfied. The men that came to me were fine, clever men, too,"

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ANOTHER STRIKE.

The marble polishers employed in Fanchere, Williamson & Co.'s steam marble works, Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Broadway, struck yesterday. The reason in this case was the employment of a non-society man by the firm. The employers, however, are determined to stand out. They say they can easily fill their shops with workmen, applications without number having been recontly made to them. An association of employers has recently been formed in London (England) for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of the English trades unions, who demand a reduction of hours to eight and a naif, which was regarded as the first step to a reduction to eight hours of labor.

THE COURTS.

A Theatrical Dispute-The Market and Bowling Green Savings Banks in Bankruptey-A Smuggling Case-Suit Against a Police Judge for False Imprisonment-Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

"On Hand; or, True to the Lust," The suit of Finduli vs. Wood and Thomp which is a motion calling upon the defendants, of whom (Mr. Wood) is proprietor of Wood's Museum in this city, to show cause why they should no be restrained from playing in that Museum & Hand; or, True to the Last," was down for argument yesterday. The plaintiff avers that the "draw-bridge scene," as introduced in "On Hand," is plagrarized from his sensational play, in three sots, entitled "\$150,000." By consent the case has gone over till next Saturday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. The Market Savings Bank.

Before Judge Blatchford.
We have already stated in previous law reports that proceedings had been commenced in the United States District Court for the purpose of throwing the affairs of the Market Savings

throwing the affairs of the Market Savings intobankruptcy. Yesterday the petition of Mrs. Sarah.
E. Mackey, one of the depositors, to have the bank
adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, came on for
hearing before Judge Blatchford.
When the cause was called counsel for the bank
said that he had made an arrangement with counsel representing the petitioning creditor to adjourn
the matter until Saturday next.
It was then ascertained that a second petition, of
F. J. Moisson, another depositor, had been presented. Counsel stated that this petition had been
filed by the petitioner under the impression and
through the fear that the proceedings commenced
under the petition of Mrs. Mackey were instituted
through collusion with her and the officers and
managers of the Market Savings Bank.
A third petition was presented by F. J. Stokes,
who claims to be a depositor of the bank. This petition is put forward on the ground that the petition
of Mrs. Mackey was not in compliance with the
third petition was defective in form, as it made an
averment that the Receiver, and not the bank, had
the dear that the Receiver, and not the bank, had
the dear that the Receiver, and not the bank had
acted so as to hinder and obstruct the provisions of
the Bankruptcy law.
The Court granted leave for the amendment of

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The Court granted leave for the amendment of this petition, and the hearing on all three petitions went over till next Saturday.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank.

In the case of the Bowling Green Savings Bank counsel for the bank stated that he had made an arrangement with the opposing counsel for an adjournment of the proceedings until next Saturday. It was brought to the attention of the Court that proper service of the papers had not been made upon the bank. A judgment had been obtained in the State Court against the bank, and the bank was, as a corporation, dissolved before service could be made upon it in the proceedings in bankruptcy. The service had been effected upon the gentieman who had held the office of Secretary after the bank's dissolution. The Court deemed that this was not a proper service, and gave leave to make the service by way of publication of notice to the parties concerned. The case was then adjourned till Saturday next.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Alleged Smuggling of Geld Watches

from Europe.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Charles and U. E. Marxnumber of gold watches into this port from Europe. Their examination had been set down for one o'clock yesterday, but at that hour counsel for defendants appeared and stated that he required some time to read the affidavits against the accused, who, he had no doubt, would be able to explain away the charge that had been preferred against them. The Commissioner adjourned the examination until Wednesday next.

Action for Alleged False Imprisonment—Sele Against Police Judge Cox.

The United States vs. Lawrence Morrissev and Police Judge Cox.—Yesterday Lawrence Morrissey Police Judge Cox.—Yesterday Lawrence Morrissey was arrested by a United States Marshal on a writt in a civil suit issued by Judge Blatchford. The complainant in the suit is Michael J. O'Rourke, who claims \$10,000 damages from the defendant for alleged arrest and false imprisonment. It is stated that Mr. O'Rourke is the person who was some time since connected with the office of ex-Comptroller Connolly, and supplied to a morning paper certain information about the accounts of the city. Morrissey has been held to ball in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the complaint; and, with respect to Judge Cox, his arrest was expected last evening on a complaint similar to that preferred against the delendant Morrissey, and he gave the ball required by the order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions. By Judge Barrett.

Volle vs. Abhon et al.—Report confirmed and

udgment granted.
Shear vs. Shear.—Report confirmed and judgment franted, declaring marriage to be nuil and void.
In the Matter of the Petition of C. J. Winters et i. - Order granted.
In the Matter of the Petition of Haggerty Survin.—Order granted.
Sloat vs. Sloat.—Refort confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TEXAL

By Judge Loew,
Wheaton vs. Kain.—Motion to strike out answer
as frivolous denied. (See memoranda for counsel.)
The Bank of North America vs. Raynor,—Refer-

ence ordered.
Same vs. Hubbard,—Reference ordered. BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Damages Against the Camden and Amboy

Before Judge Benedict. George C. Carpenter, by Guardian, vs. The Camthis case, which was reported yesteriay, brought suit to recover for injuries received on he road in July, 1870. The defence denied all negligence and alleged contributive negligence on the part of plaintiff. The jury found for plaintiff, and assessed damages at \$3,000. Counsel for defendant asked for a stay for twenty days, which was granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted-Letters of Administration, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the Surrogate admitted to probate the wills of Sarah M. Ditmas, of the town of Flatbash; George Vollkommer, Rose Keenan and Christian Warmuth, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Lettors of administration were granted to the estates of the following named decased persons—viz., George Vollkommer, Ellen Movan, De Witt C. North-rop, Patrick Brennan, Charles Vogely, Patrick Comeriord, Ann J. Lundt, Robert Crooks and Jane Ayres, all of the city of Brooklyn; Willet Rowe, of East Haven; New Haven, Conn,

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of James Whitersit were granted to Mary Ann McGowas, of Frederick C. Van Brunt to Louisa Van Brunt, his mother, all of the city of Brooklyn.